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Title: Dates

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The "dates" by Quenya standards

Aduial

The dim light of evening  
The Elvish name for the twilight of dusk

Minuial

The twilight of dawn  
The Sindarin name for the twilight of dawn, when the stars faded; an important time for the Elves. The twilight of dusk they named aduial.

Tindm

The twilight before the rising of the Sun  
A Quenya name for the twilight of dawn, called minuial in Sindarin.

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Coir

The Elves' name for early spring

'Stirring'; the Quenya name for the Elvish season that lay between modern 11 February and 5 April.

AND

Echuir

The time of stirring  
'Stirring'; the Sindarin name for the Elvish season that lay between modern 11 February and 5 April.

Laer

An Elvish name for the season of summer  
The Sindarin name for the season of Summer,

72 days that fell  
between modern 1 June  
and 11 August, known in  
Quenya as Lair.

AND

Lair

The season of summer

The Quenya name for the

season of summer, 72

days that fell between

modern 1 June and 11

August, known in Sindarin

as Laer.

Iavas

A season of the Sindarin

calendar

The Sindarin name for

the season that

corresponded to late

summer and early autumn;

54 days between modern

12 August and 4 October.

Called Yávi in Quenya.

Enderi

The 'middle-days' of the

Elvish year

The three 'middle-days'

unique to the Elvish

calendars such as the

Reckoning of Rivendell;

modern 5, 6 and 7

October. Every twelfth

year, these Enderi were

increased in number from

three to six.

Firith

The Sindarin season of

late autumn

The Sindarin name for

the season of late

autumn, 54 days lying

between modern 8

October and 30

November, and called Quell

in Quenya.

AND

Lasse-lanta

The season of falling

leaves

'Leaf-fall', an alternative

name for the Quenya

season of Quell, or

autumn; 54 days between

modern 8 October and

30 November. The

Sindarin equivalent is  
Narbeleth.  
AND  
Narbeleth  
An Elvish name for  
autumn  
An alternative name for  
the Sindarin season of  
Firth, or autumn; 54  
days between modern 8  
October and 30  
November. The Quenya  
equivalent is Lasse-lanta.

Hrv  
The Quenya word for  
winter  
The Quenya name for  
winter; 72 days between  
modern 1 December and  
10 February. Called Rhw  
in Sindarin.

Orgaladhad  
The day of the Two  
Trees  
'Day of the Two Trees';  
the fourth day of the  
Sindarin week, equivalent  
to modern Tuesday.

Quell  
The season of autumn  
The Quenya name for  
autumn, also called  
Lasse-lanta; 54 days  
between modern 8  
October and 30  
November. Called Firth in  
Sindarin.

Rhw  
Winter, according to the  
Sindarin usage  
The Sindarin name for  
winter; 72 days between  
modern 1 December and  
10 February. Called Hrv  
in Quenya.

T rion  
The last day of the  
Elves' week  
A name for the last and  
most important of the  
six days that made up  
the Elves' week, dedicated  
to the Valar or Powers.

Tilion was a Quenya name, as was the more common name for the same day, Valanya. In Sindarin, this day was called Orbelain or Rodyn.

Tuil

The Quenya name for spring

The first season of the Elves' year, lasting fifty-four days and covering the period between modern 8 April and 31 May. Tuil was the Quenya word for this season; the Sindar called it Ethuil.

Yivi

The ending of summer  
The Quenya name for the season that corresponded to late summer and early autumn; 54 days between modern 12 August and 4 October. Called Iavas in Sindarin.

Yestar

The first day of the year

'First-day', the name used in the Elves' calendars, and those derived from them, for the first day of the year. The actual date of yestar varied from calendar to calendar; according to the Reckoning of Rivendell, it fell on modern 7 April, while in the calendars of the Nmenreans and their descendants, its modern equivalent would be 22 December.

Mettar

The last day of the year  
The last day of the year; to the Elves, whose calendar started in spring, this was modern 6 April, but to the Dnedain in Middle-earth, Mettar fell

in winter, on modern 21  
December.

Coranar

An Elvish word for 'year'  
Literally 'sun-round', a  
name given by the Elves  
to a single year.

Yni

The long 'years' of the  
Elves

The main units of time  
used by the Elves; one yn  
was equivalent to 144  
years

Loa

A year, to the Elves  
A name used by the  
Elves for a single year;  
also called a coranar